cal as well aseasy to prepare. CUSTARD PUDDING.

Put a quart of milk on the fire to boil.

Moisten two tablespoontule of cornestarch

(An English recipe.) Moisten four table

spoonfuls of corn starch with a little cold water, mix into a pins of boiling water,

add half a teacup of sugar and a pinch of salt, stir and let bbil ben minutes. Take

from the fire, flavor with a teaspoonful of vanilia, add the well-beaten whites of three eggs, mix, and turn into a pudding mould, set on ice until firm, and serve with

squeeze in the juice of two large lemons, and stir the mixture into a tin pail, set on ice until cold. When thick and

froth, and sur them gently into the pud-ding. Turn into a fancy mould and set on ice to harden. Serve with cold pud-

COCCOANUT PUDDING.

and a teaspoonful of vanilla; stir all to gether until well mixed and set in a mod gether until well mixed and set in a mod-erate oven to bake for half and hour Borve very cold with vanilla sauce.

COLD CHOCOLATE PUDDING

Pour four ounces of grated chocolate

three coffee cups of new milk on the fire

LEMON PUDDING

ORANGE PUDDING

CRE'S PUDDING.

ice to harden. Fill the center with the liquid jelly, when hard dip the middle out with a spoon and fill the space with orange cream. Stand in a cold place for two hours, and serve with vanilla sauce. Several of the last receipts are trouble-

some to prepare, and the ingredients ex-

ELIZA R. PARKER.

WHEELING FAVORITES.

Mr. J. B. McGirr.

table, but will be found excellent for

The New Man.

"Do you allow your husband to carry

a latchkey?" asked the old-fashioned wom-

an. "I don't."
"Neither do I," said the new woman,
"but once in a while he steals mine."—
Cincinnati Tribune.

Who He Was.

Haverly-Who is that pale, nervous,

Austen-Don't you know him? That is Dr. N. D. Jestian, the great dyspepsia specialist -Exchange.

sickly looking man?

small sauce pan, and stand over the

beat with an egg beater until white: p the whites of four eggs to a stiff

FROST PUDDING.

The Washington Times

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WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 6, 1895.



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TAKE THE TIMES WITH YOU.

Summer Outings Will Not Be En-joyed Unless It Goes Along.

The summer tide of pleasure and health-seekers has set in toward mountains, springs and seasbore: No plans for the season's outing will be complete unless The Times is in-cluded among the necessaries.

Men and women may go from town to leave care behind, but those who vould keep their finger on the pubpalse, or be abreast of the world's bappenings, or, indeed, who need a golden link between themselves and the whirligig of time—these must bave The Times sent daily to their sylvan or seaside retreat.

WASHINGTON AS AN ART CENTER. August and September are months when the bey-day in the blood of artists grows riotous and when they court nature with ardor of a sincere and parsionate Washington studios are almort leserted. Only those few linger who have work in hand which cannot well be de-

It is a joyous end gentle mob of men and women, youths and maidens, who are now afield transferring with magic brush to lasting canvas the treasures of woods and marsh, mountain and beach. Never before has there been so general an exodus of mature and amateur as this year, and they are certain to return with sketches and studies which will not only add to their own reputation, but also to the fame of Washington as a growing art center, when completed and put upon public exhibition.

Washington's rapidly increasing development as a center for the production of art works and for education in art is arousing general interest. New York's much-vaunted Art League no longer monopolizes the attention of student and critics. Our own Art League and Corcoran School of Art are now of equal reputation with the best schools of America.

The Corcoran Gallery of Art contains a splendid collection, which will soon be greatly enriched when the magnificent new gallery shall have been completed Few cities of America can boast of finer private collections than those of a number of citizens of Washington.

A much-recded addition to existing art machinery is a studio building, where artists may concentrate in the best of workshops

light for exhibitions. Another project which should be constantly agitated by artists and lovers of art, is the establishment of a national of all periods and for the encouragement of a popular art spirit and the production of great works by American artists. It is a big undertaking to convince typical Con gressmen of the importance of such an institution, but it can be done. Washington will one day have its Louvre.

HELP IT ALONG. No doubt is entertained that the colored citizens of America will have a creditable exhibit at the Atlanta Exposition, illustrating the vast progress they have made since they became a free and independent

Their efforts in the Southern States in this direction have been in the main successful because the States themselves were interested and in some instances assisted with appropriations for that especial cause, while giving other moneys for the

proper representation of the Commonwealths at lerge. Of all places in the country, the colored people of the District of Columbia, who embody the highest average of intelligence of the race in any section of America. should be well represented at Atlanta, but they have no appropriation to aid them and are therefore compelled to depend wholly upon their own exertions and resources Their earnest and sagacious efforts have

been to some extent rewarded, but much yet remains to be done, and it is apparent they are bent-upon doing it bravely. of Howard University this afternoon and

evening is one of the most elaborate pro-jects yet devised for raising funds. Refreshments and amusements and more or every imaginable attraction for all who feel an interest in this laudable work, and if the weather be propitious, doubtless a large sum will be realized.

The Times would also suggest that per sons of public spirit and plethoric pockets would earn the thanks of the whole Dis trict and of the colored race in general, by liberal contributions to aid the people of this region to make an adequate national Exposition.

A SUBURBAN LAMENTATION. Submerged completely under a great tidal wave of sympathy we quote the following lamentation from our sincerely esteemed contemporary, the Falls Church

News:

No country villege has reached the ideal existence until it can boost of a brass band. Every citizen, from the small boy up to his honor, the mayor, takes a personsinterest in such an organization, and is ready to root for it on state occasions. Once upon a time we had a band that dispensed soul-inspiring music during the long summer evenings, but now those rehearsals, concerts and serenades are as myths of the past, and Falls Church has degenerated into a bandless towa.

And wet our profound regret for the

And yet our profound regret for the bandless condition so much bemoaned by our able neighbor is not unmixed with tingling desire to extend congratula of Poetry, should be wooed by village lad and lasses as well as by city peoples, where bands abound galore, there are bands and bands and handmasters and bandmasters. Not all of us can be Fanciullis or

horn is not so alluring as the reeds of Pan, played by stepherds of the clain.

Let our contemporary forego its longing and fill its poinful void by draughts of the vivirying oxygen of hills and dates in the vicinage of its beautiful village; regale its ears with the song of the thrush and mendow lark, if not of the nightingale; drink in the ceaseless rustling of the long-leafed maize; the inaudible music of growing grass and "garden saiss."

of growing grass and "garden sass." These, indeed, be things that may well supply the lack of a horn band in lovely rural places, where high and close-built walls do not place an insurmountable obstacle in the way of soulful communion with nature in her purest and loftlest

Be comforted, dear neighbor, with the beauties you possess, and hanker not for trumpet blasts which may offend your cultivated ear, and lead your tongue to utterances which can only be expressed by two-em dashes.

UTILIZING THE HOLMES HORBOR The conspicuous character of some of the evidence against Holmes which is found in the "castle" at Chicago, and the case with which it might have been discovered, suggests that the police are spooning it out on the installment plan to advertise themselves and "Greater Chicago."

This mystic and magical "castle" businesses

ness is about played out. Hardly one atomot evidence of crime that has been "discovered" during the last week or two has been so hidden that it might not have been ". " covered" by even a stupid detective at a single initial search, thus enabling the press to put all the ghastly, ghostly, repul-

sive story in one reeking chapter.
"Greater Chicago" may like that sort of thing, but the greater country at large is neily ented with such sensations. When weels are required for the discovery of blood, plainly bespattered on the "castle ing for notoriety in serial form,

Who is the gentleman contractor, any way, who is trying so neatly and yet so des perately to resurrect the Hoxle-Lydecker subterranean ship canal for angle worms and water bugs? It is a curious fact that while the District is out a million or two on account of it, some invsterious some body yet thinks there's millions in it.

Some public spirited medium should indly woo the shade of Goldsmith from its celestial environment, and induce it, if possible, to suffer a brief residence at

President Phillips is simply superb when taking passage on one of his nice new un-derground trolley parlor cars, but he shrivels awfully when he is forced to ride behind one of his woc-begone, bony, mangy, wheezy, heart-broken, horse-car teams from the head of East Capitol street to Georgetown.

While Senator Quay is fighting not only his own battle, but that of Cameron as well, the latter is disporting himself in the breakers of New England beaches. If Don's speech was silvern last winter, as-suredly his silence is golden this summer.

Waiving the right or the wrong of the sugar bounty question, it would really be interesting to know what Mr. Bowler would think of the Constitution if he had been a big Louisiana sugar producer during the

Mr. Secretary Herbert will doubtless dock the Government for the time when he is not using the Dolphin, at least to the amount of railroad fare from his point of landing to Buzzard's Bay.

President and Cabinet are non est inventus, but the Government at Washington still lives.

How sweetly unconscious of his wit was that New Jersey correspondent of a Philadelphia newspaper who in solemnly describing the condition of Miss Green, a maiden disappointed in love and who attempted suicide, wrote that "although still under the doctor's care it is believed she will recover."

That spick and span, brand new Independent American party, which has just donned its swaddling clothes in Kansas, should try something easy, like seeking the north pole by baloon, or like pulling the supporting pillars from under the heavens, or like finding a resting place for a fulcrum for the lever of Archimedes, gallery as a repository for art treasures | rather than to attempt the removal of the capital of the United States from Wash-

ington. The Home Outing. Now come the days that we love best, With front doors sealed and barred, The smart set takes its annual rest

In the high-walled backyard. Their faces a seal brown, While all the boys and the old man,

Swear that they're out of town. And later, when the summer ends, With freckles fair to see,

They will come forth and tell their friends How they enjoyed the sea!

PERSONALITIES.

Louise Imogen Guiney and Miss Alice Brown have started together for a walking trip through England. Miss Guiney is the well-known critic poet and postmistress and Miss Brown has books to her credit. John C. Hancock, of Hancock, Md., who has only his left arm to shoot with, the right having been lost in a carriage acci-dent, has killed this season with his shot-gun 209 squirrels, 125 rabbits, 217 partridges, 62 pheasants, 28 wild turkeys, and 35 woodcock. Of wild ducks he has hot 23 mallards and 7 redheads.

Margherita of Italy is not only the most stylish, but the most intellectual and ac-complished of Queens. She speaks Eng-lish, French, German and Spanish, reads Latin and Greek knows the great poets thoroughly, reads much theological lite-rature and is a fair botanist and geologist. The War Department has awarded a medal of henor to Christian Albert, pri-vate, Company G, Forty-seventh Onio Volunteers, for most distinguished gal-lantry at Vicksburg, Miss., on May 22,

1863, while serving with a storming party The Countess Cecilia Plater-Zybeck, one of the wealthiest women in Russia, has been enrolled in the guild of master tailors of Warsaw. She is at the head of a cutters' school in that city and does much to help the poor.

The Rev. Edward Beecher, the brother of Henry Ward Beecher, who died in Brooklyn at the age of 92, is reported as saying: "I never smoked or chewed tobacco and never drank ardent spirits in any form, but was fond of out-door exercise."

John Jacob Astor has bestowed a \$1,-Cornelius Vanderbilt has gates from France, stone from the West, a gardener from Berlin, and plants from Italy.

Will T. Hale, the sweet singer of Tennessee, like Frank L. Stanton, is a newspaper man. He is one of the editorial staff of the Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

Logical.

Talmage-I have finally discovered why nigrationis always toward the West. Crandall-Well, why is it? Talmage Because the earth, you know, rotates toward the East, and the people try to keep ontop, of course. —Truth.

"I do not ask much," he pleaded. Please consider my request in a serious

"What were you about to ask?" she said, in a respectful way. "If you cannot marry me please be a summer girl for me."—Judge.

SOME COLD PUDDINGS. THEY WANT LONGER TIME

Assistant Assessors Cannot Report by the First of Next Month.

Work Is Hedged With Difficulties and the Results Would Be Better If the Limit Is Extended.

"The board of assistant assessors is making as good progress as was hoped for, under the circumstances," said Col. Bates

put in more hours than any other board in or out of the public service."

When asked how much territory had been inspected, Col. Fates said that all that section from Rock Creek to B street torthwest, and to and including Eighth

sorthwest, and to and including Eighth street northwest, has been gone over.

"And there is not a piece of property in any square where we have been," he added, "that has not had our personal inspection. We go all around the property and give it careful examination, from the alley side as from the street." 'ine board takes office fixtures along 4nd the entries are made as soon as a de cision is arrived at. Then, to make assur

on the succeeding morning. No plat-book is taken to the field two days in succession there being two, representing different squares, and was these the nourd mater states.

The work has been hedged about with difficulties so far, but these obstacles will not continue, the members say, after the area upon which they are now employed is finished.

area upon which they are now employed is finished.

There's a great deal of work to be done in the county, Col. Bates says. Considerable property beyond Boundary, he ascertained, is assessed at too high a figure, and there are inequalities there that require correction.

It is the opinion of the board that the work required of it cannot be completed in the time given. Under the law, the report should be ready by the first Monday in January, 1896, but under the circumstances it is regarded as a physical impossibility to have it ready by that time.

Several conferences between President Bates and the Commissioners have been held concerning the matter, and it has been determined to ask Congress for an extension of the time to January 1, 1897. No hardship can result, it is argued, an in the end the result will be much more sat

Col. lates' proposition is to have the assistant assessor confinue their work until July 31 of next year, then resolve into the board of revisers and sit until that work is complete, and have the report ready by the first Monday in the succeeding January. This will require postponement of the collections, as was done this year, but it is not believed that there can be removable obsertion made there can be reasonable objection made to that method, since the benefits that will result will be found in a much more equit-able adjustment of values. By completing the report by January

as suggested, the assessor will have ample time to get the assessments on his books for the May collection.

INDUSTRIAL ECHOES.

New Orleans has ordered an \$8,000,000

A florist estimates that \$500,000,000 a year is realized from flowers. Our copper production is more than two-fifths that of all other countries. and two lemons through a coarse sieve. Add one ounce of dissolved gelatine with Both Alabama and Michigan have passed Pennsylvania as iron producers.

It is estimated that in England one wonan in every six carns her own living. One of the latest trolley fenders has two mall wheels to support it on the track. In Paris the other day a barber shaved a man in a cage with a lion to win awager.

Carpenters in Japan earn on an average about 34 cents a day measured in Ameri-

Ceylon has 2,760,000 population, and loes an annual trade with Great Britain of \$40,000,000. A French railroad company has ordered locks to be placed on the outside of every

The capital for the building of the Jung-fran Railway is to consist of 9,000,000, 000 francs

At Jonkoping, Sweden, there is a mon-ster machine which makes 1,000,000 boxes of matches per day. aggregate of life insurance policies in the United States now outstanding is stated at \$5,000,000,000.

Chicago and Milwaukee are to be cor sected by an elevated bicycle road. A toll of ten cents will be levied. The cellar in the Bank of France resem-

bles a large warehouse. Silver coin is stored there in 800 large barrels. Three saloonky ers were fined \$300 each at Yub City yesterday for violating the prohibition law of that county. Magachusetts is the only State that

has a class of policemen who are appointed especially for work on street cars. As a result of improvements on the Seine that river is now navigable for steamers of 1,000 tons burden as far as Paris. The Pueblo Indians have resisted all attempts of traders to introduce whisky and playing cards in their midst.

Fifteen years ago about 3,000 bicy-les were annually produced in England, luring 1894 over 60,600 were manufactured there.

According to the Railroad Gazette railroad companies have ordered 25,000 freight cars this year, at a cost of \$10,

The expenses of the round trip of a steamer like the St. Louis average be-tween \$60,000 and \$80,0000, according From London to Aberdeen, a distance of

504 miles, is now covered in eleven hours by a train of the London and Northwestern

ENGLISH BATHING CUSTOMS. The Englishman shows nothing more typical of himself than the manner in which e bathes at the scashore. The English ook upon bathing as immodest, therefore they go the whole length possible, and bathe in the ocean in a manner shocking

o visitors. Men and women do not use the sor each, but as they are separated only by a few hundred yards, are in plain sight of other, and might as well use the same grounds. As they are supposed to be separated the bathing costumes are the most extraordinary. The suits for the women are made in one piece, skirts not considered necessary; in short, they are simply the old-fashioned bathing suits worn in America by the men. The suits are often cut decollette and come only to the kness. The men wear a remarkable garb; nothing less than the swimming tights of the American small boy when he slipsaway a few hundred yards, are in plain sight of

the American small boy when he slips away to an unfrequented stream.

As a result of the separate bothing the English bath is stupid and unpleasant. The pleasant, proper camaraderic, which is possible at French and American resorts, Each English woman as she appears on the beach must bring her stick with her; she could never take her morning constitu-

she could never take her morning constitu-tional without it. It is no uncommon thing to see an English party on the beach, the women all armed with walking sticks and the men all minus that article.

The English beaches are markedly in-ferior to those of America. At many places the bather is compelled to wear sandais with wooden soles to keep the stones from cutting his feet, while in three or four steps at high tide he is over his head.

A Sure Sign. A horse expert says that bad temper is indicated by an eye "which shows the white, glancing backward," This opinion is entitled to respect, if only for its autiquity, and a more or less general belief that it applies to men as well as horse. New York World. BIG JOB ON THEIR HANDS

How the Housekseper Saves Herself is Hot Weather.
(Written for The Times.)
Cold puddings are much more dainty and wholesome at this searon, than when served warm with rich sauce. They are also more convenient to the housekeeper when made the day before they are to-be caten, or in the cool of the morning, preventing the necessity of going over the fire in the heat of the day. New Political Party Who Want to Move the Capitol.

the day.

The receipts here given will be found form of the Independent Ameri-

The new Independent American party, which is called to meet to convention at To-peka. Kas., September 5, is said to favor, among other things, a removal of the National Capital to a more central into a little cold milk and stir with the boiling milk. Beat the yolks of six eggs and half a cup of sugar together and add to the milk. Take from the fire, flavor with a tablespoonful of vanilla, pour into a pudding dish. Beat the white of the eggs to a till froth, add three tablespoonti's of powdered sugar, heap on lop'of'the pudding, and set in the oven for five minutes. Set onice until very cold and serve.

QUEEN BURDING.

(An English recipes) Moiston four tableof the National Capital to a more central location. It is this article of its political faith which is of most interest to Washing-tonians, although, of course, no one here believes that the Federal Capital will ever

be removed.

The proposition is not a new one. It has been repeatedly advanced in Congress, and it was advocated with conspicuous force and ability at the second session of the Fifty-third Congress, by Mr. De Armond, of Missouri. In private conversation, however, Mr. De Armond never hesitated to express his doubt that any proposition to such involved the removal of the Capital to the conjunt farther west or proposition to sich involved the removal of the Capital to as point farther West or South was likely to be adopted by Congress. It is not generally known that the location of the National Capital on the Potomac River was brought about by Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury, with the co-operation of Thomas Jefferson. Hamilton had laid before Congress a plan for the assumption by the Fed-Government of the debts of the several States growing out of the revolt of the colonies against the mother country. The Southern members as a rule opposed assumption, while the Northerners generally invored at.

Congress, at the same time, was also con-Put half a box of gelatine in a little cold water to soak for hilf an hour. Pour over a pint of boiling water, add a cup and a half of sugar, stir until dissolved,

samption, wante the Northerners generally favore at.

Congress, at the same time, was also confronted with a contest among its members as to the location of the Capital. Whether it should be in New York, or Pennsylvania, in "Virginia or Maryland; whether it should fall to the North or the South, was a burning question, second only to that of assumption of local debts. Hamilton was indifferent as to which State secured this honor. He had, however, championed the assumption plan with all the force of this fiery and energetic nature, and he saw in this contest over the Capital an opportunity to help his assumption plan. Peat four eggs until very light, add three-fourths of a cup of sugar, a plot and a balf of milk, one grated coacoanut

an opportunity to help his assumption plan.

He decided, therefore, to sacrifice what he regarded as a trifling question, and thus save a financial policy which he considered to be of vital importance, and the very corner stone of the government. Thomas Jefferson had just returned from France and teken his place at the head of the Washington Cabinet. He had, moreover, no prejudices at that time against the author of the assumption policy. to boil; dissolve half a cup of corn starch in a little cold milk and add to the boiling nilk; let cook until thick; add a boiling nills; let cook until thick; add a small tea cup of sugar and the stiffly beaten whites of five eggs, beat all together over the fire for five minutes. Take up and flavor with vanilla. Divide the mixture into halves. To one half add the chocolate. Pour half the white mixture into the bottom of a pudding mould, then half the chocolate, pour with the white, then add the remaining chocolate. Set on ice until frozen. Serve with whipped cream sweetened and flavored with vanilla.

with no line marked cut for his conduct, and ready until events decided other wise, to austain the administration, he fell in easily with the schemes of his colleague. "There was," as one historian naively puts it, valittle talk and a little dinner and Hamilton agreed to secure the votes for a Southern capital, while Jefferson promised to do the same for assumption." Beat the yolks of four eggs to a cream, add half a cup of sugar, two tablespoon-fuls of milk, and three tablespoonfuls of

capital, while Jefferson promised to do the same for assumption."

As a result the capital was located on Southern soil, and Hamilton's plan of as-sumption passed both Houses of Congress by a fair majority. MARK TWAIN'S CHARACTER.

corn starch dissolved in a little water, beat until smooth, and strain. Add the juice of two, and the grated rind of one lemon, with the beaten whites of the eggs, turn into a greased pudding dish, dredged with powdered sugar, and set in a quick oventobake. «Wheucoldserve with whipped How It Was Interpreted by Three Landon Palmists. The London Borderland recently published Strain the juice of eight large orange ictures of Mark Twain's hand, and invited palmists to interpret its lines. The readings of four hand-neers who responded have been a pint of clarefied sugar. Stir and pour into a fancy mould; set on ice. When firm turn out on a flat glass dish and garnish with bonbons. published. Between them they give a vast leal of information about Mark. One says:

"He loves to explore hidden mines of truth. His life has been checkered with reverses. He only trusts those whom he first tests."

Another describes him as "successful (within limitations) and popular, warmbeatted but cautions, a vigorous person liable to lose money and aims, and to gain them."

CRS 2: PUDDING.

Cover a box of gelatine with cold water and let soak half an hour, pour over three large cups of boiling water, add two cups of sugar, the juice of three lemons and two oranges; thir until the jugar is dissolved, strain through a jelly bug and stand away until cold, but not hard. Dip candied strawberries or cherries in a little of the jelly, so as to make stiff, and arrange around the sides of a border mold, pour in some of the jelly and stand in a pan of ice to harden. Fill the center with the Another says: "He counsels others bet-ter than himself; the ladies sway him; his views are clear to himself, but freaks of opinious will sometimes astonish his friends." The last one gives him "an excellent

opinion of himself, because he is generally made much of by the other sex, and he, in turn, also is subservient to the other sex. He has a great amount of travel developed, and not a small share of trouble, directly or indirectly, from excessive alcohol-it looks."

company dinner, and more economical than ices. The King's Wit Was Explained. William IV, once extricated himself from a difficulty after a bad break. "Take away that marine," said his majesty to a waiter, pointing to an empty bottle which stood upon the table

"That marine!" said a colonel of the marines, who was present. "Does your unjesty compare an empty bottle to a marine? "Yes," replied the king, pulling him-self together; "I mean to ray it has done its duty once and is ready to do it again."

-Exchange. Hicks-Why did you put that pin in Mr. Sitanchin's chair, you little scamp?" Dick Hicks-He's always been looking for one when he called and seemed dis appointed not to findit. - New York World.

ROBBERS' STRATEGY.

A Thrilling Story of Early Settlers on Pearl River.

(By Maurice Thompson.) Copyright 1895, by Maurice Thompson.)

At Logtown, which is a lumbering station of Importance not far from Pearlington, on Pearl River, in Mississippi, I was told that years ago a band of robbers, controlled by a desperate man, one of John A. Murrell's moccasors, named Copeland, infested the country round about, committing all sorts of terrible crimes, and openly defying the officers of the law. This put me on the track for new material for my elections of early life in the Pearl river country, and diligent laquiry rewarded me sketches of early life in the rest.

country, and diligent laquity rewarded me
with some very romenite and thrilling incidents illustrative of what the advanceguard of American ploneers experienced in a region of a country which is still al-most primitive after all our years of

progress.

When our great civil war ended there was no railroad in southern Mississippi, and, the condition which prevailed fifty rears earlier over a large part of the Fear River country still existed, with the added confusion and distress brought about by four years of lawlessness and the natural demoralization consequent to war. Peace was declared, but there was no peace in the region between Honey Island and the Alabama line. Copeland and his gang for a long time terrorized the whole population, black and white, Creole and American, Indian and Dago. No man dared let it be known that he had money. At this time two boys, half brothers, by the name of Favre, the eider called Pierre, the name of Favre, the eider called Pierre, the let it be known that he had money. At this time two boys, balf brothers, by the name of Favre, the elder called Pierre, the younger Alphonse, were in a boat in a bayou or creek fishing for "green trout," as the natives designated has, when they saw flames issuing from the roof of their home, which was about a mile away, across a marsh. The house was an humble one, built of pine boards, but it contained a few things of value, and underneath its fhor at a certain place was buried an earthen pot containing several hundred dollars in silver money, which the family had been hoarding for years.

silver money, which the family had been hoarding for years.

As soon as the boys saw the fire they rowed for dear life, until they reached a landing place, whence, without delay, they ran to the house, only to find it already burnt to coals and ashes. What had caused the conflagration? This was a mystery to them, for not a spark of fire had been left on the hearth. They stood there gaping stopidly and gazing in silent distress. What made the matter most disheartening to them was the guilty recoilechearrening to them was the guilty recollec-tion that their father and mother, on leav-ing home that morning with a wagon load of potatoes for a distant town, to be gone two days or more, had particularly charged them not to get away from the house at any time during the parental absorace, and they had disobeyed, with this disastrous result. Residence, out-houses, everything gone to ashes; not so much as a shelter

gone to ashes; not so much as a shelter or a bite to eat left.

Pierre and Alphonse Favre were thirteen and seventeen years old, respectively swarthy creoles of mixed blood, brave as boys could be; but their hearts such at sight of this destruction, as well they might. The nearest neighbor lived twelve miles away, so there was no one to advise with or turn to for help. Nor did they dare leave the spot, remembering that the little treasure of silver lay buried under these hot coals. All that they could do for a long time was to saunter or stand around, with their bandson their pockets, gazing dolefully at the slowly or stand around, with their binds in their pockets, gazing dolefully at the slowly dying fire. It would be twenty-four hours to wait yet before their parents could return; meantime, what were they to eat? This question could have been very easily answered, but for a single fact. Although their guns were safe enough, Although their guns were sufe coough, back yonder in the beat, where, in their haste to reach the burning house, they had left them, not a charge of powder rehad left them, not a charge of powder remained in their powder horns. The last shot had been fired at a duck, which Pierre had seen while fishing. A small amount of ammunition had been left in the house, but, of course, it was now gone. Pierre was first to speak.

"Well," said be, "we'll have to wait and watch here till the fire goes out, and then dig up the money and go to somebody's house."

Alphonse assented to this; it seemed the

Alphonse assented to this; it reemed the only thing to do; so while one of them re-mained on guard the other went to bring the guns and lishing tackle from the boat. the guns and rishing tacke from the boat.
They had not very long to wait for the
fire to burn out, the pine boards were dry
and rich with turpentine. A little after
moon they began sweeping away the ashed
from a certain spot with a brush of pine
boughs, and roon were ready to dig up their
father's buried money.

Now all this time, four men were hidden
at the words deep hard by watchine them

the money. It was, indeed, a fine piece of villianous strategy, for the outlaws knew that the Favres had buried the money; how they found it out I could not learn, and they knew as well that no

threats or tortures, for anything short of wily strategy would ever force a disclosure of the treasure's hiding place from any one of the family.

Doubtless the four heartless wretches chuck'ed grimly enough, when, after long waiting, they saw the boys sweep away the orders and begin to die with an old the niles, and begin to dig with an old axe, from which the handle had been burned. Their plan had worked to perfection; all they had to do was to lie there in the shady edge of the wood, smoke their pipes and wait till the money was found, then go ned take.

and take it. and take it.

All unsuspecting, the boys delved away, taking turns at the ax. It seems that they made a slight miscalculation as to the exact spot, and so had a good deal of extra digging to do, but in less than an hour they reached the pot and drew it forth from its grave. At this time Pierre was digging, and it chanced that Alphonse on the very instant the treasure was uncovered, saw one of the robbers thrust his head above a clump of undergrowth some forty yants away.

"A man!" he cried in his brother's ear.

"He sees us."

Pierrelooked, when Alphonse pointed, and saw four heads instead of one, four dark and excited faces, four pairs of greedy eyes, gazing over the bushes. A moment was time enough to disclose the whole situation the pot and drew it forth from its grave

ime enough to disclose the whole situation the enough to discover the whole shadow to Pierre's quick creole mind, and his first clear thought was that he must meet this emergency with prompt action. It was no part of his mature to consider a fight lost before it was ended, much less before it was begun.

use was scared and trembling from head to foot, his eyes as round as a dollar, his hair fairly lifting his hat. A moment later, the four men broke through the bushes and came running toward the boys. It was time to act, and Pictre

He seized the little pot of silver and sprang to his feet, "Come on, Alphonse! Run! Follow

And away he went as hard as he could and away he went as hard as he color run. Alphonse was at his beets; their feet twinkled under them, and what was coming behind them gave their lithe limbs double energy. Naturally enough, the rob-bers stopped to look about for a minute at the place where the pot had been dur up to see perchance if the boys had left the money. Then on they came. But they

at the place where the pot had been dug up to see perchance if the boys had left the money. Then so they came. But they had given the boys a good start, which had been of greatadvantage.

One of the men fired a pistol and yelied, "Halt!" Another banged away with a Winchester rifle. A ball from the latter sang close to Alphonse's car, just as he followed Pierre into a wildly tangled piece of forest, where the undergrowth was half reeds, half awamp bushes.

It was more a matter of accident than of choice that the boys reached this dense part of the wood, and they found great difficulty in entering, so matted was the rank growth. The men were close hehind them, shouting as they ran, and yelling forth all manner of dire threats and imprecations. Alphonse got himself caught in a tangle of weeds and vines. Pierre fell down and split part of the money, but they wiggled out of the difficulty just in time to clude their pursuers.

They escaped, indeed, and, after great suffering, found their way to the house of a friend. Pierre held on to the pot, but at the end of the terrible run there was scarcely light the money left in it. The robbers did not get so oner as a single dollar, and by diffigent search the Favres found most of what they had lost. A year later Copeland and his gung were brought to justice.

Mr. J. B. McGirf is one of the most popul ar members of the Georgetown Cycle Club, and one who has ever taken an active interes in all matters pertaining to it. He was one of the cherter members, and from its in ception has been an officer, having served as secre s 7, vice president, and president, in the latter office having guided the club business successfully for three terms. He is a graduate of the Georgetown University Law School. On the rolls of member ship of the leading associations of this city will be found his name. While the Georgetown Chub has been forced by circumstances over which he had no control to give up its cubblones, yet it would not be surprising at an early date to see the colors of the club floating over even more spacious and commodious quarters. Fan it had, and with even a larger and more enthusiastic membership.

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Money Savers.



Eyeglasses and Spectacles to suit all sights. Usually sold 50c.

a piece-1,000 Men's Handkerchiefs worth 10c a-36 a piece—large size Scrub Brushes. Usually sold at

Fine Feather Dusters. Usually sold at 10c.

Ladies' White India Linen Shirtwaists, usually

sold at 75c. 24 Sheets of Paper, 25 Envelopes, 3 Pencils, 1 Pen and Holder, all for 9c.

Cake White Castile Soap.

A box of 3 cakes of Buttermilk Soap.

apiece-closing out all of our Boys' Outing Shirts.

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HISTRIONIC ANECDOTES.

No actress could ever call up tears as readily as could Adelaide Neilson. Once when she was playing opposite a Romeo who was much of a dandy and dressed his part very well be could not imagine why his blue satin waistcoat was all streaked. Finally he discovered that Miss Neilson al ways wept when her head reclined on his shoulder and he was obliged to grimly sacrifice his coat to art.

Vancauson, the celebrated mechanician, who constructed a duck that could walk, eat and drink and was all but nature itself, was invited to make an aspthat would prove effective in the famous death scene of Cleo-patra. He produced a mechanical asp that was a marvel of ingenuity and which seemed to be endowed with life. When the actress, who had performed the part wretchedly, was about to raise the snake to her besom, if ran out its forked tongue and hissed. In the midst of the dead silence of expectancy that fell on the house a man in the orchestra remarked in very audible tones: "I am of the same opinion as the serpent!"

There were no stage furnishings of any There were no stage furnishings of any kind and no costumes until 1616, the year o. Shakespeare's edeath, so thathe never witnessed one of his own plays properly presented. The first scenery consisted of "drops," relied up and down on pulleys, as we now handle awnings. Next came "flats" and "wings," made by starching canvas on frames and setting them in grooves. Actors were then obliged to make their entrance or exit phanioni-like through the walls. It was not until 1870 that Now all this time, four men were hidden at the woods' edge hard by watching them narrowly and with no little impatience. These were the robbers who had set fire to the house, cunningly calculating that the first thing that the boys would do when the first went out would be to dig up the money. It was, indeed, a fine when the first was indeed as fine when the first was indeed as fine when the first was indeed as fine when the first was not until 1870 that Augustin Daly introduced in New York what is, an enclosed from, with ceiling, the was not until 1870 that Augustin Daly introduced in New York what is, an enclosed from, with ceiling, the was not until 1870 that Augustin Daly introduced in New York what is, an enclosed from, with ceiling, the was not until 1870 that Augustin Daly introduced in New York what is, an enclosed from, with ceiling, doors and windows giving it a natural appearance in former days, thunder was produced by a piece of sheet iron, light-indeed in New York what is, an enclosed from, which was not until 1870 that when the first was not until 1870 that when the was not until 1870 that when the first was no the walls. It was not until 1870 that with pegs and fified with dried beans and peas. Nowadays the actor who rescues a heroine from a watery grave must be a swimmer, as he plunges into a sea of real water amid the driving of a storm of real water and is blinded by the flashes of elethe pump was a piece of painted canvas, while now in such a play as "Blue Jeans" a real sawmill is erected on the stage and the saw cuts through a real board and would cut through the hero tied to the board were

cut through the hero tied to the board were he not rescued in the nick of time from the teeth of the saw.

About Sara Bernhardt the following amus-ing incident is related: In "Fedora," when the curtain rises, Prince Vladimir, mortally wounded, lies in a room off the stage seen by the audience and Fedora rushes in twice—once in wild anxiety to see how he is and again to fling herself in an agony of despair on the body of her beloved. It seems that this aristocratic corpse is a most

coveted role in the play. All sara sadmirers beg to be the one wept over.

In the whole French drama there is not so desirable a corpse. All sons of eminent persons write to Sara and offer themselves to be wept over, and Sara writes lack. "Improssible for to-night or tothemselves to be wept over, and Sara writes back: "Impossible for to-night or to-night or to-night and Viscount B.— is the corpse to-night and Viscount B.— to-morrow; but you can have the third night; wire, and don't be late." Her tears have dropped upon the corpse of Jules Lemaitre, of the great Blowitz himself, Bauer, the dramatic critic of the Echo de Paris. She likes weeping over journalists; she has also a tendresse for poets. Jean Richepin made a lovely corpse, and there was a celebrated Dr. Pozzi who played the part with great effect. Curiously enough women also greatly covet. Curiously enough women also greatly covet this part, and there was a young Austrian peeress who did the part to perfection, being very particular about her mustaclies.

MEANEST MAN ON EARTH.

Cheats His Children Out of Breakfast and Dinner. A French paper tells of a man who ought to be set down as the meanest man of his time. His name is Rapireau, and he

is the happy father of three children. His chief claim to meanness lies in the fact that he has lately discovered a plan to reduce his weekly expenditure. Every morning, when sitting down at table, he makes the following proposal: "Those who will go without breakfast shall have two

pence."
"Me, me!" exclaim the youngsters in chorus Rapineau gives them the morey and suppresses the breakfast. In the afternoon, when the children are anxious from the large can sly expecting their first meal, Rapirean iously expecting their first meal, Rapirean calls out.
"Those who want their diener must give twopence," and they all pay back what they received in the morrhing for going without their breakfast, and in that way Rapineau saves a meal a day.—Harper's Round Weekly.

Granny's Pipe Granny's Pipe.

With long clay pipe, bowl all brown, Smoke now curing up, now down, Granny sits without a care.

Taking pence and comfort there By the fireplace, arms on knees
And heart twixt bands, mem'ry's keys Ope' the box in which she keeps Girihood fancies, qualit conceits.

Great logs flame and then turn black—"Jess' like hearts, in each a crack."

Granny says: then bldes her eyes.

'Spect she's thinking how time files;
In the saines, once all bright,
Sees her life, its dawn, its might,
Childhood's whims and woman's hope,
While up the chimney goes the smoke.

White up the chimney goes the smoke.

-L. SESH, in New York Prose.